V. Communications and Information Management

### V-B-1-b. Incident Communications

NIMS:	at an incident, using a commo center established solely for u the incident. <b>All entities invo</b>	ards called for under the ICS. The IC may be not communications plan and an incident-luse by the command, tactical, and support the incident will utilitate the NIMS, for communications. [V-B-1-1]	based communications rt resources assigned to ize common
prod	cedures, and/or plans to ensure incident communications followers. ICS. incident communications will common communications communications communications center.	be managed by the IC, using a	YESNO
	Notes:		
(Ve	oluntary Information)	Projected Compliance Date:,	
Su	pporting Documentation:	Compliance Strategy:	

### V-B-2-a-3. Networks

	critical information that constitution of network appropriate jurisdictional levels	lent notifications and public comute a common operating picture orks used by EOCs. Notifications and to private-sector and nongolanisms defined in emergency opernment. [V-B-2-a-3 (Page 51)]	are disseminated s are made to the overnmental
<ul> <li>The jurisdiction has implemented and institutionalized information management processes, procedures, and/or plans to ensure:         <ul> <li>indications and warnings, incident notifications and public communications, and critical information that constitute a common operating picture are disseminated through a combination of networks used by EOCs.</li> <li>notifications are made through mechanisms defined in emergency operations and Incident Action Plans.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		YESNO	
(Vo	luntary Information)	Projected Compliance Date:	
Sup	porting Documentation:	Compliance Strategy:	

### V-B-2-a-4. Technology Use

NIMS:	Agencies must plan in advance for management technologies (e.g., of tactical, and support units involve entities to share information critic required corrective actions. [V-B-	computers and networks) to tie to ed in incident management and to cal to mission execution and the	ogether all command, o enable these
for th	jurisdiction has implemented and prone use of information management imand, tactical, and support units corrective actions cataloguing.  Notes:	technologies to tie together all	YESNO
(Vo	luntary Information)	Projected Compliance Date:,	
Sup	oporting Documentation:	Compliance Strategy:	

### V-B-2-b-1. Incident Notification and Situation Report

data must be stand organization from in a common form national system th	on takes place at all levels. Although notificated dardized, it must not prevent information un being collected or disseminated. Standardizat enables the passing of appropriate notificat can handle data queries and information analysis. [V-B-2-b-1 (Page 51)]	nique to a reporting zed transmission of data cation information to a
management processes,	emented and institutionalized information , procedures, and/or plans to ensure <b>incident</b> tion reports are standardized.	YESNO
(Voluntary Information)	Projected Compliance Date:	
Supporting Documentation:	Compliance Strategy:	

# III. Preparedness

### III-A-2. A Unified Approach

to ensure mission integrati	nified approach. A major objective of on and interoperability in response t dictional lines, as well as between po (÷ 33)]	to emergent crises
The jurisdiction uses a unified app mission integration and interopigurisdictional lines, as well as between Notes:		YESNO
(Voluntary Information)	Projected Compliance Date:	
Supporting Documentation:	Compliance Strategy:	

### **III-B. Achieving Preparedness**

NIMS:	Individual Federal, State, local, ar the preparedness cycle in advanc sector and nongovernmental orga	e of an incident and appropriately	y including private
an i	pjurisdiction has implemented the pre ncident and appropriately included th ngovernmental organizations.		YESNO
	Notes:		
(Ve	oluntary Information)	Projected Compliance Date:,	
Su	pporting Documentation:	Compliance Strategy:	

#### **III-B-1. Preparedness Organizations**

NIMS: Preparedness is the responsibility of individual jurisdictions; this responsibility includes coordinating various preparedness activities among all appropriate agencies within a jurisdiction, as well as across jurisdictions and with private organizations. This coordination is affected by mechanisms that range from individuals to small committees to large standing organizations. These mechanisms are referred to in this document as "preparedness organizations," in that they serve as ongoing forums for coordinating preparedness activities in advance of an incident. Preparedness organizations represent a wide variety of committees, planning groups, and other organizations that meet regularly and coordinate with one another to ensure an appropriate focus on planning, training, equipping, and other preparedness requirements within a jurisdiction and/or across jurisdictions. The needs of the jurisdictions involved will dictate how frequently such organizations must conduct their business, as well as how they are structured. When preparedness activities routinely need to be accomplished across jurisdictions, preparedness organizations should be multijurisdictional. Preparedness organization at all jurisdictional levels should establish and coordinate emergency plans and protocols including public communications and awareness; integrate and coordinate the activities of the jurisdictions and functions within their purview; establish the standards, quidelines, and protocols necessary to promote interoperability among member jurisdictions and agencies; adopt standards, guidelines, and protocols for providing resources to requesting organizations, including protocols for incident support organizations; set priorities for resources and other requirements; and ensure the establishment and maintenance of multiagency coordination mechanisms, including EOCs, mutual-aid agreements, incident information systems, nongovernmental organization and private-sector outreach, public awareness and information systems, and mechanisms to deal with information and operations security. [III-B-1 (Page 34)]

The jurisdiction has defined and institutionalized one or more preparedness organizations responsible for the jurisdictional and interjurisdictional coordination of NIMS preparedness requirements.

\_\_YES \_\_\_\_NO

The jurisdiction's preparedness organization(s):

- have implemented and institutionalized processes, systems, procedures, and/or plans that ensure preparedness activities are coordinated among all appropriate agencies within a jurisdiction, across jurisdictions, and with private organizations.
- · meet regularly.
- is/are **multijurisdictional** when regular cross-jurisdiction coordination is necessary.

The jurisdiction's preparedness organization(s) conduct the following preparedness activities:

- establish and coordinate **emergency plans and protocols**, including public communications and awareness.
- integrate and coordinate activities of the jurisdictions and functions within their purview.
- establish the **standards**, **guidelines**, **and protocols** necessary to promote interoperability among member jurisdictions and agencies.
- adopt standards, guidelines, and protocols for providing resources to requesting organizations, including protocols for incident support organizations.
- set priorities for resources and other requirements.

The jurisdiction's preparedness organization(s) have ensured the establishment and maintenance of the following multiagency coordination mechanisms:

• Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs).

### III. Preparedness

- mutual-aid agreements.
  incident information systems.
  nongovernmental organization and private-sector outreach.
  public awareness and information systems.

Voluntary Information)	Projected Compliance Date:,
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Supporting Documentation:	Compliance Strategy:

### **III-B-2. Preparedness Programs**

NIMS:	taking action to correct and mitig	programs that address the requining, training, equipping, exercising ate). These programs should address, and protocols. [III-B-2 (Page 35)]	ng, evaluating, opt relevant NII	and <sup>.</sup>
add step	jurisdiction has established prepared ress the requirements for each of the pared pa	e following preparedness cycle s have adopted relevant NIMS	YES	NO
	Notes:			
(Ve	oluntary Information)	Projected Compliance Date:,		
Su	pporting Documentation:	Compliance Strategy:		

### III-B-2-a. Preparedness Planning

NIMS:	Plans describe how personnel, ed nongovernmental resources will be requirements. Plans represent the mechanisms for setting priorities, establishing collaborative relation systems effectively support the collaboration that the following are the principal types.	be used to support incident mand e operational core of preparedne , integrating multiple entities and nships, and ensuring that commo omplete spectrum of incident ma	agement ess and provide I functions, unications and other
The jurisdiction's preparedness planning program has implemented and institutionalized plans that:  • describe how governmental and nongovernmental resources will be used to support incident management requirements.  • provide mechanisms for setting priorities.  • provide mechanisms for integrating multiple entities and functions.  • provide mechanisms for establishing collaborative relationships.  • provide mechanisms for ensuring that communications and other systems effectively support the complete spectrum of incident management activities.  Notes:		YESNO	
(Vo	oluntary Information)	Projected Compliance Date:,	
Su	pporting Documentation:	Compliance Strategy:	

II-B-2	-a-1. Emergency Operations Plan (EOP)	
NIMS:	Each jurisdiction develops an EOP that defines the scope of premanagement activities necessary for that jurisdiction. The EOP organizational structures, roles and responsibilities, policies, and providing emergency support. The EOP facilitates response and activities (which set the stage for successful long-term recovery decisions on long-term prevention and mitigation efforts or risk measures directed at specific hazards. An EOP should be flexible emergencies. A complete EOP should describe the purpose of the assumptions, concept of operations, organization and assignment administration and logistics, plan development and maintenance references. It should also contain functional annexes, hazard-spanglossary. EOPs should predesignate jurisdictional and/or functional structures to the IC or UC whenever possible to facilitate recollaborative incident management. While the preparedness of the beyond the scope of the NIMS, EOPs should also include pre-incipublic awareness, education, and communications plans and prepared to the prepared to th	should also describe of protocols for short-term recovery b. It should drive based preparedness be enough for use in all the plan, situation and ent of responsibilities, and authorities and ecific appendices, and tional area be public is generally beident and post-incident
Ope	jurisdiction has implemented and institutionalized an Emergency erations Plan (EOP) that: defines the scope of preparedness and incident management activities necessary for the jurisdiction. describes organizational structures, roles and responsibilities, policies, and protocols for providing emergency support. facilitates response and short-term recovery activities.	YESNO

- is **flexible** enough to use in all emergencies. • describes the EOP purpose.
- describes the EOP situation and assumptions.
- describes the EOP concept of operations.
- describes the EOP organization and assignment of responsibilities.
- describes the administration and logistics of the EOP.
- describes EOP development and maintenance.
- describes the EOP authorities and references.
- · contains functional annexes.
- contains hazard-specific appendices.
- contains a glossary.
- predesignates jurisdictional and/or functional area representatives to the IC or UC whenever possible.
- includes pre-incident and post-incident public awareness, education, and communications plans and protocols.

Notes:	
(Voluntary Information)	Projected Compliance Date:,
Supporting Documentation:	Compliance Strategy:

#### III-B-2-a-2. Procedures

NIMS: Each organization covered by the EOP should develop procedures that translate the tasking to that organization into specific action-oriented checklists for use during incident management operations, including how the organization will accomplish its assigned tasks. Procedures are documented and implemented with checklists; resource listings; maps, charts, and other pertinent data; mechanisms for notifying staff; processes for obtaining and using equipment, supplies, and vehicles; methods of obtaining mutual aid; mechanisms for reporting information to organizational work centers and EOCs; and communications operating instructions, including connectivity with private-sector and nongovernmental organizations. The development of procedures is required in accordance with the law for certain risk-based, hazard-specific programs. There are four standard levels of procedural documents:

- Overview--a brief concept summary of an incident-related function, team, or capability.
- Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) or Operations Manual--a complete reference document that details the procedures for performing a single function or a number of interdependent functions.
- Field Operations Guide (FOG) or Handbook--a durable pocket or desk guide that contains essential information required to perform specific assignments or functions.
- Job Aid--a checklist or other aid that is useful in performing or training for a job. [III-B-2-a-2 (Page 36)]

Each organization with responsibilities under the EOP has developed
procedures that are documented and implemented through:

\_\_\_\_YES \_\_\_\_NO

- checklists.
- · resource listings.
- maps, charts, and other pertinent data.
- · mechanisms for notifying staff.
- processes for obtaining and using equipment, supplies, and vehicles.
- · methods of obtaining mutual aid.
- mechanisms for reporting information to organizational work centers and EOCs.
- **communications operating instructions** (that include connectivity with private-sector and nongovernmental organizations).

Procedures for **risk-based**, **hazard-specific** programs were developed in accordance with all applicable **legal requirements**.

Notes:			
(Voluntary Information)	Projected Compliance Date:,		
Supporting Documentation:	Compliance Strategy:		

### III-B-2-a-3. Preparedness Plans

NIMS:	training needs (based on ex schedule for developing, co identified deficiencies; arrar management resources thro equipment that can withstan	the process and schedule for identify pectations the EOP has outlined); the penducting, and evaluating exercises and gements for procuring or obtaining recough mutual-aid mechanisms; and planted the effects of hazards that the jurisdial	process and I correcting quired incident s for facilities and	
that •	describe: the process and schedule for needs. the process and schedule for evaluating exercises and coarrangements for procuring management resources throplans for facilities and equip	developing, conducting, and brrecting identified deficiencies. For obtaining required incident bugh mutual-aid mechanisms.  Imment that can withstand the effects	YESNO	
•	training needs (based on expesschedule for developing, condidentified deficiencies; arrangemanagement resources througequipment that can withstand to face. [III-B-2-a-3 (Page 36)]  The jurisdiction has implemented and that describe:  • the process and schedule for identeeds.  • the process and schedule for devaluating exercises and correct arrangements for procuring or management resources througe plans for facilities and equipments of hazards that the jurisdiction is	Projected Compliance Date:, Compliance Strategy:		

### **III-B-2-a-4. Corrective Action and Mitigation Plans**

NIMS:	Corrective action plans are designessons learned from actual incidescribe activities that can be tall eliminate risks to persons or proconsequences of an incident. [///	dents or from training and exerci ken prior to, during, or after an in operty or to lessen the actual or p	ises. Mitigation plans ncident to reduce or
pro	e jurisdiction has designed corrective cedures based on lessons learned froning and exercises.		YESNO
can <b>ris</b> k	e jurisdiction has designed mitigation be taken before, during, or after an as to persons or property or to less ects or consequences of an incide	incident to reduce or eliminate sen the actual or potential nt.	
(V	oluntary Information)	Projected Compliance Date:	,
Su	upporting Documentation:	Compliance Strategy:	

### III-B-2-a-5. Recovery Plans

NIMS: Recovery plans describe actions beyond rapid damage assessment and those necessary to provide immediate life support for victims. Long-term recovery planning involves identifying strategic priorities for restoration, improvement, and growth. [III-B-2-a-5 (Page 37)]				
The jurisdiction has engaged in long-term recovery planning to identify strategic priorities for restoration, improvement, and growth.			_YES	NO
Notes:				
(Voluntary Information)	Projected Compliance Date:	_,		
Supporting Documentation:	Compliance Strategy:			

### **III-B-2-b. Training and Exercises**

NIMS:	IS: Incident management organizations and personnel at all levels of government, an within the private-sector and nongovernmental organizations, must be appropriat trained to improve all-hazards incident management capability nationwide. Incide management organizations and personnel must also participate in realistic exercisesincluding multidisciplinary and multijurisdictional events and private-s and nongovernmental organization interactionto improve integration and interoperability. Training involving standard courses on incident command and management, incident management structure, operational coordination processe systemstogether with courses focused on discipline-specific and agency-specific subject-matter expertisehelps ensure that personnel at all jurisdictional levels a across disciplines can function effectively together during an incident. [III-B-2-b (137)]		st be appropriately tionwide. Incident n realistic nts and private-sector ation and command and nation processes and d agency-specific lictional levels and
The jurisdiction has implemented a training and exercise program that involves:  • incident management organizations and personnel participating in realistic exercises, including multidisciplinary and multijurisdictional events and private-sector and nongovernmental organization interaction.  • standard courses on Incident Command and management and incident management structure.  • standard courses on operational coordination processes and systems.  • courses focused on discipline-specific subject matter expertise.  • courses focused on agency-specific subject matter expertise.  Notes:		ns and personnel participating in sciplinary and multijurisdictional povernmental organization mand and management and cordination processes and cific subject matter expertise.	YESNO
(Vo	oluntary Information)	Projected Compliance Date:,	
Su	pporting Documentation:	Compliance Strategy:	

### III-B-2-c. Personnel Qualification and Certification

NIMS: Under the NIMS, preparedness is based on national standards for the qualification of certification of emergency response personnel. Standards will help ensure that participating agencies and organizations field personnel who possess the minimum knowledge, skills, and experience necessary to execute incident management and emergency response activities safely and effectively. Standards typically include training, experience, credentialing, currency, and physical and medical fitness. Personnel that are certified for employment in support of an incident that transcend interstate jurisdictions through the Emergency Management Assistance Compacts System will be required to meet national qualification and certification standards. Federal, State, local, and tribal certifying agencies; professional organizations; and private organizations should credential personnel for their respective jurisdictions. [III-B-2-c (Page 38)]		
The jurisdiction has <b>credentialed its emergency response personnel</b> inYES accordance with a standard measure of <b>qualification and certification</b> .		
	Notes:	
(V	oluntary Information)	Projected Compliance Date:,
Su	pporting Documentation:	Compliance Strategy:

### III-B-2-d. Equipment Certification

NIMS:	IMS: Incident management and emergency responder organizations at all levels rely on various types of equipment to perform mission essential tasks. A critical component of operational preparedness is the acquisition of equipment that will perform to certain standards, including the capability to be interoperable with equipment used by other jurisdictions. To enable national-level equipment certification, the NIMS Integration Center, as defined in Chapter VII, in coordination with appropriate Federal agencies, standards-making, certifying, and accrediting organizations and with appropriate State local, tribal, private-sector, and nongovernmental organizations, facilitate the development and/or publication of national standards, guidelines, and protocols for equipment certification. This effort includes the incorporation of standards and certification programs already in use by incident management and emergency response organizations nationwide. Review and approve (with the assistance of national professional organizations and with input from Federal, State, local, tribal, and private sector and nongovernmental entities) lists of emergency responder equipment that meet national certification requirements. [III-B-2-d (Page 39)]	
The jurisdiction has implemented an <b>equipment acquisition program</b> that ensures the required equipment will comply with the relevant performance and interoperability standards.  Notes:		comply with the relevant
(Vo	oluntary Information)	Projected Compliance Date:,
Su	pporting Documentation:	Compliance Strategy:

#### III-B-2-e. Mutual-Aid Agreements

NIMS: Mutual-aid agreements are the means for one jurisdiction to provide resources, facilities, services, and other required support to another jurisdiction during an incident. Each jurisdiction should be party to a mutual-aid agreement (such as the Emergency Management Assistance Compact) with appropriate jurisdictions from which they expect to receive or to which they expect to provide assistance during an incident. This would normally include all neighboring or nearby jurisdictions, as well as relevant private-sector and nongovernmental organizations. States should participate in interstate compacts and look to establish intrastate agreements that encompass all local jurisdictions. Mutual-aid agreements are also needed with private organizations, such as the American Red Cross, to facilitate the timely delivery of private assistance at the appropriate jurisdictional level during incidents. At a minimum, mutual-aid agreements should include the following elements or provisions:

- · definitions of key terms used in the agreement;
- roles and responsibilities of individual parties;
- · procedures for requesting and providing assistance;
- procedures, authorities, and rules for payment, reimbursement, and allocation of costs;
- notification procedures;
- protocols for interoperable communications;
- relationships with other agreements among jurisdictions;
- · workers compensation;
- · treatment of liability and immunity;
- · recognition of qualifications and certifications; and
- · sharing agreements, as required.

Authorized officials from each of the participating jurisdictions will collectively approve all mutual-aid agreements. [III-B-2-e (Page 39)]

The jurisdiction has implemented **mutual-aid agreements**, including interstate compacts and intrastate agreements where applicable, **with all jurisdictions and organizations** they expect to support or from which they expect support.

\_\_YES \_\_\_\_NO

The jurisdiction has implemented and institutionalized mutual-aid agreements, each of which includes the following elements:

- definitions of key terms used in the agreement.
- roles and responsibilities of individual parties.
- · procedures for requesting and providing assistance.
- procedures, authorities, and rules for payment, reimbursement, and allocation of costs.
- · notification procedures.
- protocols for interoperable communications.
- · relationships with other interjurisdictional agreements.
- workers compensation.
- · treatment of liability and immunity.
- · recognition of qualifications and certifications.
- sharing agreements (as required).

### III. Preparedness

(Voluntary Information)	Projected Compliance Date:,
Supporting Documentation:	Compliance Strategy:

# IV. Resource Management

#### IV-A-1. Concepts

NIMS: The underlying concepts of resource management in this context are that:

- It provides a uniform method of identifying, acquiring, allocating, and tracking resources.
- It uses effective mutual-aid and donor assistance and is enabled by the standardized classification of kinds and types of resources required to support the incident management organization.
- It uses a credentialing system tied to uniform training and certification standards to ensure that requested personnel resources are successfully integrated into ongoing incident operations.
- Its coordination is the responsibility of EOCs and/or multiagency coordination entities, as well as specific elements of the ICS structure.
- · It should encompass resources contributed by private sector and nongovernmental organizations.

(Voluntary Information)

Supporting Documentation:

[IV-A-1 (Page 43)]		
The jurisdiction has implemented and institutionalized processes, systems, procedures, and/or plans to address the underlying concepts of resource management, including:  • a uniform method of identifying, acquiring, allocating, and tracking resources.  • effective mutual-aid and donor assistance.  • standardized classification of kinds and types of resources required to support the incident management organization.  • a credentialing system tied to uniform training and certification	YES	NO
<ul> <li>standards.</li> <li>coordination that is the responsibility of EOCs and/or multiagency coordination entities, as well as specific elements of the ICS structure.</li> <li>encompassing resources contributed by private sector and nongovernmental organizations.</li> </ul>		
Notes:		

Projected Compliance Date: \_\_\_

Compliance Strategy:

### IV-A-2-c. Categorizing Resources

NIMS:	This makes the resource jurisdictions, and between	ed by size, capacity, capability, skill, and ordering and dispatch process within juren governmental and nongovernmental eleive resources appropriate to their needs	risdictions, across ntities more efficient
pro		d and institutionalized processes, systems, ure its resources are categorized by:	YESNO
(V	oluntary Information)	Projected Compliance Date:,	
Su	upporting Documentation:	Compliance Strategy:	

### IV-A-2-e. Effective Management of Resources

NIMS:	readiness status. These tools entirely and efficient support acquisition activities. Expression existing stocks, and making systems. Used to collect, update, readiness status. These tools entirely enti	d practices to perform key resource management ly. Examples include the following: (1) Acquisition by Examples include the following: (1) Acquisition by Examples include the standardized processes to example include mission tasking, contracting, drawing a small purchases. (2) Management Information and process data; track resources; and display their nance information flow and provide realtime data in a fferent jurisdictions and functional agencies managing if ecycle must coordinate their efforts. Examples systems (GISs), resource tracking systems, inventory management systems, and reporting on, Dispatching, and Demobilization Protocols. Used to tests, activate and dispatch resources to incidents, tatus. Preparedness organizations develop standard addictions. Examples include tracking systems that if mobilized or dispatched resources and procedures to in them to their original locations and status. [IV-A-2-e]
prod <b>pra</b> and syst	e jurisdiction has implemented and inscedures, and/or plans to ensure resouctices to perform key resource man efficiently, including acquisition procedures; and ordering, mobilization, displaceds.  Notes:	nagement tasks systematically edures; management information
(Ve	oluntary Information)	Projected Compliance Date:,
Su	pporting Documentation:	Compliance Strategy:

### **IV-B-3. Inventorying Resources**

NIMS: A key aspect of the inventorying process is determining whether or not the primary-use organization needs to warehouse items prior to an incident. Resource managers make this decision by considering the urgency of the need, whether there are sufficient quantities of required items on hand, and/or whether they can be produced quickly enough to meet demand. Another important part of the process is managing inventories with shelf life or special maintenance considerations. Resource managers must build sufficient funding into their budgets for periodic replenishments, preventive maintenance, and capital improvements. [IV-B-3 (Page 46)]				
The jurisdiction has implemented and institutionalized processes, systems,YESNO procedures, and/or plans to ensure the resource inventory process includes a determination of whether or not the primary-use organization will warehouse items prior to an incident.  The jurisdiction's resource managers build sufficient funding into their				
	ishments, preventive maintenance, and			
(Voluntary Information)	Projected Compliance Date:,			
Supporting Documentation:	Compliance Strategy:			

### IV-B-4. Identifying Resource Requirements

NIMS:	Resource managers identify, refine, and validate resource requirements throughout the incident life cycle. This process involves accurately identifying (1) what and how much is needed, (2) where and when it is needed, and (3) who will be receiving or using it. Resources to be identified in this way include supplies, equipment, facilities, and incident management personnel and/or emergency response teams. If a requestor is unable to describe an item by resource type or classification system, resource managers provide technical advice to enable the requirements to be defined and translated into a specification. Because resource availability and requirements will constantly change as the incident evolves, all entities participating in an operation must coordinate closely in this process. Coordination begins at the earliest possible point in the incident life cycle. [IV-B-4 (Page 46)]		
proc	<ul> <li>The jurisdiction has implemented and institutionalized processes, systems, procedures, and/or plans to ensure resource managers:         <ul> <li>identify, refine, and validate resource requirements throughout the incident life cycle by accurately identifying what and how much is needed, where and when it is needed, and who will be receiving or using the resource.</li> <li>are able to provide technical assistance to define and translate requirements into a specification when a requestor is unable to describe an item by resource type or classification system.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		YESNO
(Vo	oluntary Information)	Projected Compliance Date:,	
Su	apporting Documentation:	Compliance Strategy:	

### **IV-B-5. Ordering and Acquiring Resources**

EOC or multiagency coo procedures. If the service forwarded to the next le	the IC cannot obtain locally are submitted through the local ordinating entity using standardized resource-ordering sing EOC is unable to fill the order locally, the order is elsevel-generally an adjacent local, State, regional EOC, or entity. [IV-B-5 (Page 46)]
The jurisdiction has implemented and institutionalized processes, systems,YESNC procedures, and/or plans to ensure:  • requests for items that the IC cannot obtain locally are submitted through the local EOC or multiagency coordination entity using standardized resource ordering procedures.  • that if a resource order cannot be filled by the local EOC or multiagency coordination entity, the order is forwarded to the next level (generally an adjacent State, regional, and local EOC, or multiagency coordination entity).	
Notes:	
(Voluntary Information)	Projected Compliance Date:,
Supporting Documentation:	Compliance Strategy:

#### **IV-B-6. Mobilizing Resources**

of notification, they are given the date, time, and place of departure; mode of transportation to the incident; estimated date and time of arrival; reporting location (address, contact name, and phone number); anticipated incident assignment; anticipated duration of deployment; resource order number; incident number; and applicable cost and funding codes. The resource tracking and mobilization processes are directly linked. When resources arrive on scene, they must formally check in. This starts the on-scene, in-processing and validates the order requirements. Notification that the resource has arrived is sent back through the system. For resource managers, the mobilization process may include equipping, training, and/or inoculating personnel; designating assembly points that have facilities suitable for logistical support; and obtaining transportation to deliver resources to the incident most quickly, in line with priorities and budgets. EOCs and Incident Management Teams (IMTs) take direction from standard interagency mobilization guidelines at the national, regional, State, local, and tribal levels. Managers should plan and prepare for the demobilization process well in advance; often at the same time they begin the resource mobilization process. Early planning for demobilization facilitates accountability and makes transportation of resources as		
	NIMS:	of notification, they are given the date, time, and place of departure; mode of transportation to the incident; estimated date and time of arrival; reporting location (address, contact name, and phone number); anticipated incident assignment; anticipated duration of deployment; resource order number; incident number; and applicable cost and funding codes. The resource tracking and mobilization processes are directly linked. When resources arrive on scene, they must formally check in. This starts the on-scene, in-processing and validates the order requirements. Notification that the resource has arrived is sent back through the system. For resource managers, the mobilization process may include equipping, training, and/or inoculating personnel; designating assembly points that have facilities suitable for logistical support; and obtaining transportation to deliver resources to the incident most quickly, in line with priorities and budgets. EOCs and Incident Management Teams (IMTs) take direction from standard interagency mobilization guidelines at the national, regional, State, local, and tribal levels. Managers should plan and prepare for the demobilization process well in advance; often at the same time they begin the resource mobilization process. Early planning for

The jurisdiction has implemented and institutionalized established notification channels for mobilizing incident response personnel.

\_YES \_\_\_\_NO

The jurisdiction has implemented and institutionalized processes, systems, procedures, and/or plans to ensure initial mobilization notifications include:

- · date, time, and place of departure.
- mode of transportation to the incident.
- estimated date and time of arrival.
- reporting location (address, contact name, and phone number).
- · anticipated incident assignment.
- resource order number.
- incident number.
- · applicable cost and funding codes.

The jurisdiction has implemented and institutionalized processes, systems, procedures, and/or plans to ensure that:

- source organizations are promptly notified when their deploying personnel formally check in onscene.
- emergency operations centers and incident management teams comply with standard interagency mobilization guidelines.
- demobilization planning begins as soon as possible.

Notes:		-
(Voluntary Information)	Projected Compliance Date:,	
Supporting Documentation:	Compliance Strategy:	

### IV-B-8-a. Nonexpendable Resources

NIMS:	These are fully accounted for at the that issued them. The issuing unit the readies them for the next mobilization through the Supply Unit, by the orincident, or as defined in pre-incides IMTs, adequate rest and recuperative developed at each jurisdictional level and recuperation time guidelines. In must also be addressed, including responders over time. [IV-B-8-a (Fig. 1997)]	nen restores the resources to fully funder. Broken and/or lost items shout rganization with invoicing respondent agreements. In the case of huration time and facilities are provided and within functional agencies proportant occupational health and g monitoring how such events after.	Inctional capability and Ild be replaced Isibility for the Iman resources, such Ild. Mobilization guides Invide appropriate rest Imental health issues
<ul> <li>The jurisdiction has implemented and institutionalized processes, systems, procedures, and/or plans to ensure: <ul> <li>all nonexpendable resources are fully accounted for at the incident site and again upon return to the issuing unit.</li> <li>returned resources are restored to fully functional capability and readied for mobilization.</li> <li>broken and/or lost items are replaced, whether through the Supply Unit, by the organization with invoicing responsibility for the incident, or as defined in pre-incident agreements.</li> <li>the provision of adequate rest and recuperation time and facilities for human resources.</li> <li>occupational health and mental health issues are addressed, including monitoring how such events affect emergency responders over time.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Notes:</li> </ul>		YESNO	
(Vo	oluntary Information)	Projected Compliance Date:,	
Su	pporting Documentation:	Compliance Strategy:	

## IV-B-8-b. Expendable Resources

issued. The incident management of authorized in preplanned financial at Returned resources that are not in nonexpendablemust be declared policies of the controlling entity. I recovering resources. Resources the waste and contaminated supplies, described in the supplier of the controlling entity.	Restocking occurs at the point from which a resource was rganization bears the costs of expendable resources, as greements concluded by preparedness organizations. In restorable conditionwhether expendable or as excess according to established regulations and Waste management is of special note in the process of at require special handling and disposition (e.g., biological ebris, and equipment) are dealt with according to [IV-B-8-b (Page 48)]		
The jurisdiction has implemented and institutionalized processes, procedures, and/or plans to ensure:  • all expendable resources are fully accounted for.  • the restocking of expendable resources occurs at the point of resource issue.  • the incident management organization bears the costs of expendable resources, as authorized in preplanned financial agreements concluded by preparedness organizations.  • all returned resources that are nonrestorable, whether expendable or nonexpendable, are declared as excess according to controlling entity policies and regulations.  • the management of resources requiring special handling and disposition (e.g., biological waste, contaminated debris) complies with established regulations and policies.  Notes:			
oluntary Information)	Projected Compliance Date:,		
upporting Documentation:	Compliance Strategy:		
	issued. The incident management of authorized in preplanned financial at Returned resources that are not in nonexpendablemust be declared policies of the controlling entity. It recovering resources. Resources that waste and contaminated supplies, destablished regulations and policies.  It is jurisdiction has implemented and insteadures, and/or plans to ensure:  It is all expendable resources are fully the restocking of expendable resource issue.  It is incident management organize expendable resources, as authorized agreements concluded by prepared all returned resources that are nonronexpendable, are declared as expendity policies and regulations.  It is management of resources required isposition (e.g., biological waste, content is with established regulations and notes:    Notes:		

### IV-B-9. Reimbursement

NIMS:	Reimbursement provides a mechanactivities. Reimbursement processe maintaining the readiness of resource ensure that resource providers at mechanisms for collecting bills, vensuring that proper authorities a such as the Public Assistance Pro(Page 48)]	s also play an important role in est ces. Processes and procedures in re reimbursed in a timely manne validating costs against the scop are involved, and accessing reim	tablishing and must be in place to er. These must include oe of the work, nbursement programs,
The jurisdiction has implemented and institutionalized processes and/or procedures that ensure <b>resource providers are reimbursed in a timely manner</b> , including mechanisms for <b>collecting bills</b> , <b>validating costs</b> against the scope of the work, ensuring <b>proper authorities</b> are involved, and <b>accessing reimbursement programs</b> .  Notes:		YESNO	
(Ve	oluntary Information)	Projected Compliance Date:,	,
Su	pporting Documentation:	Compliance Strategy:	

# II. Command and Management

### II-A-1-a. Most Incidents Are Managed Locally

NIMS: The initial response to most domestic incidents is typically handled by local "911" dispatch centers, emergency responders within a single jurisdiction, and direct supporters of emergency responders. Most responses need go no further. In other instances, incidents that begin with a single response discipline within a single jurisdiction may rapidly expand to multidiscipline, multijurisdictional incidents requiring significant additional resources and operational support. Whether for incidents in which additional resources are required or are provided from different organizations within a single jurisdiction or outside the jurisdiction, or for complex incidents with national-level implications (such as an emerging infectious disease or a bioterror attack), the ICS provides a flexible core mechanism for coordinated and collaborative incident management. When a single incident covers a large geographical area, multiple local ICS organizations may be required. Effective cross-jurisdictional coordination using processes and systems described in the NIMS is absolutely critical in this instance. [II-A-1-a (Page 7)]				
prod <b>coo</b>	The jurisdiction has implemented and institutionalized processes, systems,YESNO procedures, and/or plans to ensure <b>effective cross-jurisdictional coordination</b> between multiple local ICS organizations responding to an incident covering a large geographical area.  Notes:			
(Ve	oluntary Information)	Projected Compliance Date:,		
Su	pporting Documentation:	Compliance Strategy:		

### **II-A-1-b. Field Command and Management Functions**

NIMS:	accordance with a standard set o However, Incident Commanders o organizational structure to align a	mand and management functions in the first of the first organizations, doctrine, and generally retain the flexibility to make a secessary with the operating chaptish the mission in the context of the first of the	procedure odify proce naracterist	es. edures c ics of th	eir
plar •	e jurisdiction has implemented and inside to ensure:  • field command and management for accordance with a standard set of I procedures.  • Incident Commanders have the aut procedures and organizational standard the operating characteristics of accomplish the mission in the content.	chority and flexibility to modify tructure as necessary to align f their specific jurisdiction or to ext of a particular hazard scenario.	YES	SN	IO
(V	oluntary Information)	Projected Compliance Date:,			
Su	upporting Documentation:	Compliance Strategy:			

#### II-A-1-c. ICS Is Modular and Scalable

NIMS: ICS is designed to have the following operating characteristics; it should be:

- suitable for operations within a single jurisdiction or single agency, a single jurisdiction with multiagency involvement, or multiple jurisdictions with multiagency involvement;
- applicable and acceptable to users throughout the country;
- readily adaptable to new technology;
- adaptable to any emergency or incident to which domestic incident management agencies would be expected to respond; and

	pected to respond; and izational structure that is based on t	he size and	comple	exity
through the following operating ch     suitable for operations within     suitable for operations within     multiagency involvement.     suitable for operations within     multiagency involvement.     readily adaptable to new to     adaptable to any emergence     incident management agence     scalable in organizational     complexity of the incident.	e its ICS is modular and scalable aracteristics: a single jurisdiction or agency. a single jurisdiction with multiple jurisdictions with	Y	ES	_NO
(Voluntary Information)	Projected Compliance Date:			
Supporting Documentation:	Compliance Strategy:			

### **II-A-1-d. ICS Has Interactive Management Components**

NIMS: These set the staresponse. [II-A-1	age for effective and efficient incident manageme -d (Page 8)]	ent and emerge	ncy
The jurisdiction has im procedures, and/or pla components.	YES _	NO	
Notes:			
(Voluntary Information)	Projected Compliance Date:	.,	
Supporting Documentation	Compliance Strategy:		

### **II-A-1-f. ICS Incorporates Measurable Objectives**

	sure fulfillment of incident manageme and is communicated throughout the e	
The jurisdiction has implemented procedures, and/or plans to ensure incident management goals incident management object communicated throughout Notes:	YESNO	
(Voluntary Information)	Projected Compliance Date:	
Supporting Documentation:	Compliance Strategy:	

### II-A-1-g. Minimal Disruption

NIMS:	processes. This will facilitate its acc	have the least possible disruption on exis ceptance across a Nationwide user comm from normal operations. [II-A-1-g (Page 9	nunity and ensure
prod	e jurisdiction has implemented and inscedures, and/or plans to ensure its IC ruption on existing systems and p	CS has the least possible	YESNO
	Notes:		
(Ve	oluntary Information)	Projected Compliance Date:,	
Su	pporting Documentation:	Compliance Strategy:	

# II-A-1-h. Broad Applicability

NIMS:	IIMS: ICS should be user friendly and be applicable across a wide spectrum of emergency response and incident management disciplines. This will enable the communication, coordination, and integration critical to an effective and efficient NIMS. [II-A-1-h (Page 9)]				
The jurisdiction has implemented and institutionalized processes, procedures, and/or plans to ensure its ICS is <b>user-friendly and applicable</b> across a wide spectrum of emergency response and incident management disciplines.  Notes:			Y	ES	_NO
(Ve	oluntary Information)	Projected Compliance Date:,			
Su	pporting Documentation:	Compliance Strategy:			

#### II-A-2-a. Common Terminology

NIMS: ICS establishes common terminology that allows diverse incident management and support entities to work together across a wide variety of incident management functions and hazard scenarios. This common terminology covers the following:

- Organizational Functions. Major functions and functional units with domestic incident management responsibilities are named and defined. Terminology for the organizational elements involved is standard and consistent.
- Resource Descriptions. Major resources--including personnel, facilities, and major equipment and supply items--used to support incident management activities are given common names and are "typed" with respect to their capabilities, to help avoid confusion and to enhance interoperability. The process for accomplishing this task is specified in Chapter IV.
- Incident Facilities. Common terminology is used to designate the facilities in the vicinity of the incident area that will be used in the course of incident management activities.

[II-A-2-a (Page 9)]				
The jurisdiction has implemented and insprocedures, and/or plans to ensure its IC organizational functions, resource descri	S uses common terminology for	\	/ES	_NO
(Voluntary Information)	Projected Compliance Date:,			
Supporting Documentation:	Compliance Strategy:			

# II-A-2-b. Modular Organization

NIMS:	: The incident command organizational structure develops in a top-down, modular fashion that is based on the size and complexity of the incident, as well as the specifics of the hazard environment created by the incident. When needed, separate functional elements can be established, each of which may be further subdivided to enhance internal organizational management and external coordination. Responsibility for the establishment and expansion of the ICS modular organization ultimately rests with the Incident Commander (IC), who bases these on the requirements of the situation. As incident complexity increases, the organization expands from the top down as functional responsibilities are delegated. Concurrently with structural expansion, the number of management positions expands to adequately address the requirements of the incident. [II-A-2-b (Page 10)]				
proc	e jurisdiction has implemented and instructions, and/or plans to ensure its IC places responsibility for the establic ICS modular organization on the expands from the top down as in functional responsibilities are delegoexpands the number of manager with structural expansion to adecof the incident.  Notes:	ishment and expansion of the IC. cident complexity increases and pated. nent positions concurrently quately address the requirements	YESNO		
(Vo	oluntary Information)	Projected Compliance Date:,			
Su	pporting Documentation:	Compliance Strategy:			

#### II-A-2-c. Management by Objectives

NIMS: Management by objectives represents an approach that is communicated throughout the entire ICS organization. This approach includes the following:

• establishing overarching objectives;

- developing and issuing assignments, plans, procedures, and protocols;

on.
NO

#### II-A-2-d. Reliance on an Incident Action Plan

NIMS:		ide a coherent means of communicati s of both operational and support acti		
pro a co	e jurisdiction has implemented and inscedures, and/or plans to ensure its IC oherent means of communicating the text of operational and support activit	S relies upon an IAP to provide overall incident objectives in the	YES	_NO
(V	oluntary Information)	Projected Compliance Date:,		
Su	upporting Documentation:	Compliance Strategy:		

# II-A-2-e. Manageable Span of Control

	Span of control is key to effective and efficient incident management. Within ICS, the span of control of any individual with incident management supervisory responsibility should range from three to seven subordinates. The type of incident, nature of the task, hazards and safety factors, and distances between personnel and resources all influence span-of-control considerations. [II-A-2-e (Page 10)]				
proce <b>span</b>	urisdiction has implemented and incedures, and/or plans to ensure its IC of control where supervisors are to seven subordinates.  Notes:	CS provides for a <b>manageable</b> expected to manage a range of	YESNO		
(Vol	untary Information)	Projected Compliance Date:	.,		
Sup <sub>l</sub>	porting Documentation:	Compliance Strategy:			

# II-A-2-f. Predesignated Incident Locations and Facilities

NIMS:	S: Various types of operational locations and support facilities are established in the vicinity of an incident to accomplish a variety of purposes, such as decontamination, donated goods processing, mass care, and evacuation. The IC will direct the identification and location of facilities based on the requirements of the situation at hand. Typical predesignated facilities include incident command posts, bases, camps, staging areas, mass casualty triage areas, and others, as required. [II-A-2-f (Page 10)]				
The jurisdiction has implemented and institutionalized processes,YESNC procedures, and/or plans to ensure its ICS designates the IC to direct the <b>identification and location of facilities</b> based on the requirements of the situation at hand.  Notes:NC					
(V	oluntary Information)	Projected Compliance Date:,			
Su	upporting Documentation:	Compliance Strategy:			

### II-A-2-g. Comprehensive Resource Management

NIMS:	Maintaining an accurate and up-to-date picture of resource utilization is a critical component of domestic incident management. Resource management includes processes for categorizing, ordering, dispatching, tracking, and recovering resources. It also includes processes for reimbursement for resources, as appropriate. Resources are defined as personnel, teams, equipment, supplies, and facilities available or potentially available for assignment or allocation in support of incident management and emergency response activities. [II-A-2-g (Page 11)]				
prod <b>trac</b>	jurisdiction has implemented and inscedures, and/or plans for categorizin cking, and recovering resources to ure of resource use.  Notes:	g, ordering, dispatching,	YESNO		
(Ve	oluntary Information)	Projected Compliance Date:	,		
Su	pporting Documentation:	Compliance Strategy:			

# II-A-2-h. Integrated Communications

NIMS:	communications plan and interop This integrated approach links the of involved and is necessary to maintal common situational awareness and	litated through the development and use of a common derable communications processes and architectures. It is perational and support units of the various agencies in communications connectivity and discipline and enable interaction. Preparedness planning must address the list necessary to achieve integrated voice and data actions. [II-A-2-h (Page 11)]
prod cap The and	e jurisdiction has implemented and instruction plans to ensure an introduction ability, which includes:  • the development and use of a complete the development and use of interopy processes and architectures.  • jurisdiction's preparedness planning in protocols necessary to achieve interpretagement communications.  Notes:	tegrated communications  mon communications plan. perable communications  addresses equipment, systems,
(V	oluntary Information)	Projected Compliance Date:,
Su	pporting Documentation:	Compliance Strategy:

#### II-A-2-i. Establishment and Transfer of Command

NIMS:	The command function must be of operations. The agency with prim designates the individual at the scommand is transferred, the production for continuing safe and the scommand is transferred.	nary jurisdictional authority over cene responsible for establishin cess must include a briefing that	the incident og command. When captures all essential
The jurisdiction has implemented and institutionalized processes, procedures, and/or plans to ensure:  • the command function is clearly established at the beginning of incident operations.  • the agency with primary jurisdictional authority over the incident designates the individual at the scene responsible for establishing command.  • the process for transferring command includes a briefing that captures all essential information for continuing safe and effective operations.		YESNO	
	Notes:		
(Ve	oluntary Information)	Projected Compliance Date:,	
Su	pporting Documentation:	Compliance Strategy:	

#### II-A-2-k. Unified Command

NIMS:	In incidents involving multiple jurinvolvement, or multiple jurisdict allows agencies with different leg responsibilities to work together authority, responsibility, or according	ions with multiagency involvemental, geographic, and functional au effectively without affecting indiv	nt, Unified Com thorities and	
<ul> <li>The jurisdiction has implemented and institutionalized processes, procedures, and/or plans to ensure in incidents involving multiple jurisdictions, a single jurisdiction with multiagency involvement, or multiple jurisdictions with multiagency involvement: <ul> <li>its Unified Command structure allows agencies with different legal, geographic, and functional authorities and responsibilities to work together effectively.</li> <li>its Unified Command structure does not affect individual agency authority, responsibility, or accountability.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		YES	NO	
	Notes:			
(Ve	oluntary Information)	Projected Compliance Date:,	<del></del>	
Su	upporting Documentation:	Compliance Strategy:		

#### II-A-2-I. Accountability

**NIMS:** Effective accountability at all jurisdictional levels and within individual functional areas during incident operations is essential. **To that end, the following principles must be adhered to:** 

- Check-In. All responders, regardless of agency affiliation, must report in to receive an assignment in accordance with the procedures established by the IC.
- Incident Action Plan. Response operations must be directed and coordinated as outlined in the IAP.
- Unity of Command. Each individual involved in incident operations will be assigned to only one supervisor.
- Span of Control. Supervisors must be able to adequately supervise and control their subordinates, as well as communicate with and manage all resources under their supervision.

as they occur. [II-A-2-I (Page 12)]	
The jurisdiction has implemented and institutionalized processes, procedures, and/or plans to ensure:  • all responders, regardless of agency affiliation, report in to receive an assignment in accordance with procedures established by the IC.  • response operations are directed and coordinated as outlined in the IAP.  • each individual involved in incident operations is assigned to only one supervisor.  • supervisors adequately supervise and control their subordinates.  • supervisors communicate with and manage all resources under their supervision.  • supervisors record and report resource status changes as they occur.  Notes:  Notes:	NO
(Voluntary Information)  Projected Compliance Date:,  Supporting Documentation:  Compliance Strategy:	

# II-A-2-m. Deployment

	el and equipment should priate authority. [II-A-2-n	l respond only when requested on (Page 12)]	or when di	spatched	l by
The jurisdiction has implemented and institutionalized processes, procedures, and/or plans to ensure personnel and equipment <b>respond only when requested or dispatched</b> by an appropriate authority.		Y	ES	_NO	
Notes: _					
(Voluntary Infor	rmation)	Projected Compliance Date:,			
Supporting Docu	mentation:	Compliance Strategy:			

# II-A-2-n. Information and Intelligence Management

	t organization must establish a proce lated information and intelligence. [//	
The jurisdiction has implemented and institutionalized processes, procedures, and/or plans for <b>gathering</b> , <b>sharing</b> , <b>and managing</b> incident-related information and intelligence.		YESNO
Notes:		
(Voluntary Information)	Projected Compliance Date:	,
Supporting Documentation:	Compliance Strategy:	

#### II-A-3-a. Command and General Staff Overview

NIMS:	IIMS: The ICS organization has five major functions. These are: command, operations, planning, logistics, and finance and administration (with a potential sixth functional area to cover the intelligence function. (1) Command. Command comprises the IC and Command Staff. Command Staff positions are established to assign responsibility for key activities not specifically identified in the General Staff functional elements. These positions may include the Public Information Officer (PIO), Safety Officer (SO), and Liaison Officer (LNO), in addition to various others, as required and assigned by the IC. (2) General Staff. The General Staff comprises incident management personnel who represent the major functional elements of the ICS including the Operations Section Chief, Planning Section Chief, Logistics Section Chief, and Finance/Administration Section Chief. Command Staff and General Staff must continually interact and share vital information and estimates of the current and future situation and develop recommended courses of action for consideration by the IC. [II-A-3-a (Page 12)]			
prod <b>con</b> curr	jurisdiction has implemented and insteadures, and/or plans to ensure its Cottinually interact and share vital information and future situation and develop reconsideration by the IC.  Notes:	mmand Staff and General Staff  ormation and estimates of the		
(Vo	oluntary Information)	Projected Compliance Date:,		
Su	pporting Documentation:	Compliance Strategy:		

# II-A-3-b-1-a. Single Command IC

NIMS:	Command Staff assignment Command Function. The considerable Command IC. When no jurisdictional or function overall incident management (In some cases in which in agency boundaries, a singulation.) Jurisdictions should be designated IC will develop the planning will be based.	sible for overall management of the incomes required to support the command to ommand function may be conducted in an incident occurs within a single jurient agency overlap, a single IC should ent responsibility by the appropriate juricident management crosses jurisdictive IC may be designated if all parties a suld consider predesignating ICs in their elop the incident objectives on which seed. The IC will approve the Incident resortering and releasing of incident resortering and releasing and releasing of incident resortering and releasing	function. (1) The in two general ways: (a) is diction and there is is be designated with urisdictional authority. It is and/or functional argree to such an ir preparedness plans. subsequent incident ction Plan (IAP) and all
prod	cedures, and/or plans to ensure the Command Staff is responsan incident.  a single IC is designated for jurisdiction with no functional cross-jurisdictional or multifure has considered predesignate the IC develops incident of action planning will be based.	or incidents that occur within a single al agency overlap or when all parties to a unctional response agree to a single IC. ting ICs in its preparedness plans. bjectives on which subsequent incident d. ad all requests pertaining to the incident resources.	YESNO
(Ve	oluntary Information)	Projected Compliance Date:	_1
Su	pporting Documentation:	Compliance Strategy:	

#### II-A-3-b-1-b. Unified Command

173	b i b. oillica ooillilalla	
NIMS:	management. It provides guidelines functional responsibilities to coordinate overcomes much of the inefficiency of the inefficient and those able to provide structure and contribute to the provided structure and contribute to the provided in accordance with approved incident operations; and approving, communications; and approving, communication (i.e., which geographical addincident (i.e., which functional agence	urisdictional or multiagency domestic incident to enable agencies with different legal, geographic, and ate, plan, and interact effectively. As a team effort, UC and duplication of effort that can occur when agencies whic jurisdictions, or agencies at different levels of mon system or organizational framework. All agencies actional responsibility for any or all aspects of an especific resource support participate in the UC occess of determining overall incident strategies; at joint planning for tactical activities is accomplished dent objectives; ensuring the integration of tactical mitting, and making optimum use of all assigned of the UC structure will depend on the location(s) of the ministrative jurisdictions are involved) and the type of the designation of a single IC may be considered to efficiency. [II-A-3-b-1-b (Page 14)]
prod auth and	e jurisdiction has implemented and instruction plans to ensure all agreed or functional responsibility for an those able to provide specific resource ucture.	gencies with jurisdictional  ny or all aspects of an incident
prod Unif	e jurisdiction has implemented and instructures, and/or plans to ensure it is profied Command structure by contributing determining overall incident strates selecting objectives.  • jointly planning tactical activities incident objectives.  • integrating tactical operations.  • approving, committing, and making resources.	repared to participate in the ng to the process of: egies. in accordance with approved
(Ve	oluntary Information)	Projected Compliance Date:,
	pporting Documentation:	Compliance Strategy:

#### II-A-3-b-1-b-iii. Incident Action Plan

NIMS: Under UC, the IAP is developed by the Planning Section Chief and is approved by the UC. A single individual, the Operations Section Chief, directs the actual implementation of the IAP. The Operations Section Chief will normally come from the agency with the greatest jurisdictional involvement. UC participants will agree on the designation of the Operations Section Chief. [II-A-3-b-1-b-iii (Page 15)]				
<ul> <li>The jurisdiction has implemented and institutionalized processes, procedures, and/or plans to ensure, when operating under a UC structure:</li> <li>the Planning Section Chief develops the IAP, which is approved by the UC.</li> <li>the Operations Section Chief directs the tactical implementation of the IAP.</li> <li>all participants agree on the designation of the Operations Section Chief.</li> </ul>		YES	NO	
	Notes:			
(Volu	ntary Information)	Projected Compliance Date:,		
Suppo	orting Documentation:	Compliance Strategy:		

### II-A-3-b-1-b-iv. Command Practices

NIMS:	UC works best when the participal Command Post and observe the for each operational period; keep establish consolidated incident of establish a single system for order or oral, evaluated and updated at decisionmaking and documentation.	following practices: select an Ope each other informed of specific bjectives, priorities, and strateg ering resources; develop a cons regular intervals; and establish	perations Section Chief requirements; ies; coordinate to olidated IAP, written
prod	e jurisdiction has implemented and instruction procedures, and/or plans to ensure particle collocate at the Incident Command select an Operations Section Chickeep each other informed of specific develop a consolidated IAP, writte updated at regular intervals.  • establish procedures for joint developmentation.  Notes:	cipating members of the UC: d Post. ef for each operational period. cific requirements. en or oral, that is evaluated and cisionmaking and	YESNO
(Ve	oluntary Information)	Projected Compliance Date:,	
Su	pporting Documentation:	Compliance Strategy:	

### II-A-3-b-2. Command Staff Responsibilities

NIMS:	NIMS: In an Incident Command organization, the Command Staff consists of the Incident Command and various special staff positions. The special staff positions are specifically designated, report directly to the Incident Command, and are assigned responsibility for key activities that are not a part of the ICS General Staff functional elements. Three special staff positions are typically identified in ICS: Public Information Officer, Safety Officer, and Liaison Officer. Additional positions may be required, depending on the nature, scope, complexity, and location(s) of the incident(s), or according to specific requirements established by the IC. [II-A-3-b-2 (Page 16)]			
prod (sud are <b>and</b>	e jurisdiction has implemented and instancedures, and/or plans to ensure necest as a Public Information Officer, Sa specifically designated, report direct are assigned responsibility for ke ICS General Staff functional element	YESNO		
	Notes:			
(V	oluntary Information)	Projected Compliance Date:		
Su	upporting Documentation:	Compliance Strategy:		

#### II-A-3-b-2-a. Public Information Officer

NIMS:	NIMS: The PIO is responsible for interfacing with the public and media and/or with other agencies with incident-related information requirements. The PIO develops accurate and complete information on the incident's cause, size, and current situation; resources committed; and other matters of general interest for both internal and external consumption. The PIO may as perform a key public information-monitoring role. Whether the command structure is sing or unified, only one incident PIO should be designated. Assistants may be assigned from other agencies or departments involved. The IC must approve the release of all incident-related information. [II-A-3-b-2-a (Page 16)]				
proc	jurisdiction has implemented and i cedures, and/or plans to ensure when the PIO develops accurate and incident for both internal and external one incident PIO is designated to command).  The IC approves the release of a Notes:	YESNO			
(\/c	oluntary Information)	Projected Compliance Date:	<del></del>		
,	pporting Documentation:	Compliance Strategy:			

### II-A-3-b-2-b. Safety Officer

	B = Bi Gaioty Gillosi		
NIMS:	safety, including the health and sa responsibility for the safe conduct and supervisors at all levels of incl. IC for the set of systems and prhazardous environments, coordimplementation of measures to general safety of incident opera prevent unsafe acts during incide designated, in spite of the famay be involved. Assistants may be involved. Assistants may be involved assistants may be involved assistants may be involved. Assistants may be involved assistants may be involved assistants may be involved. Assistants may be involved assistants may be involved. Assistants may be involved assistants may be involved.	ons and advises the IC on all matters of the property of emergency responder person of incident management operations ident management. The SO is, in the cocedures necessary to ensure or dination of multiagency safety effort promote emergency responder sations. The SO has emergency authors. The SO has emergency authors that multiple jurisdictions and/by be required and may be assigned by the solution of the solution of the solution operation of the solution operation of the solution of the	nnel. The ultimate rests with the IC or UC urn, responsible to the agoing assessment of orts, and afety, as well as the thority to stop and/or e, a single SO should for functional agencies ed from other agencies chief, and Planning ety and emergency e coordination of cross functional ations. It is important to be joint safety willity for their own the overall effort to
prod	environments, coordination of mu implementation of measures to presafety, and the general safety of ithe SO has emergency authority during incident operations.  In only one incident SO is designated the SO, Operations Section Chi	en a Safety Officer is designated:  Itions and advises the IC on all fety.  It the set of systems and ongoing assessment of hazardous  Iltiagency safety efforts, romote emergency responder incident operations. It to stop and/or prevent unsafe acts  Ited (even under Unified Command). Itef, and Planning Section Chief iterational safety and emergency sues. Ingement functions and issues inctional agencies, and with inent organizations.	
(Ve	oluntary Information)	Projected Compliance Date:	,
Su	pporting Documentation:	Compliance Strategy:	

#### II-A-3-b-2-c. Liaison Officer

NIMS:	The LNO is the point of contact for representatives of other governmental agencies, nongovernmental organizations, and/or private entities. In either a single or UC structure, representatives from assisting or cooperating agencies and organizations coordinate through the LNO. Agency and/or organizational representatives assigned to an incident must have the authority to speak for their parent agencies and/or organizations on all matters, following appropriate consultations with their agency leadership. Assistants and personnel from other agencies or organizations (public or private) involved in incident management activities may be assigned to the LNO to facilitate coordination. [II-A-3-b-2-c (Page 17)]					
prod	<ul> <li>The jurisdiction has implemented and institutionalized processes, procedures, and/or plans to ensure when a Liaison Officer is designated:         <ul> <li>the LNO is the point of contact for representatives of other government agencies, nongovernmental organizations, and/or private entities, in either a single or UC structure.</li> <li>agency and organizational representatives have the authority to speak for their parent agencies on all matters, following appropriate consultations with their agency leadership.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>			ES	_NO	
(Vo	oluntary Information)	Projected Compliance Date:	·			
Su	pporting Documentation:	Compliance Strategy:				

# II-A-3-c-1-a. Operations Section Chief

NIMS:	The Operations Section Chief is responsible to the IC or UC for the direct management of all incident-related operational activities. The Operations Section Chief will establish tactical objectives for each operational period, with other section chiefs and unit leaders establishing their own supporting objectives. The Operations Section Chief may have one or more deputies assigned, with the assignment of deputies from other agencies encouraged in the case of multijurisdictional incidents. An Operations Section Chief should be designated for each operational period and should have direct involvement in the preparation of the IAP for the corresponding period of responsibility. [II-A-3-c-1-a (Page 19)]					
proc	jurisdiction has implemented and cedures, and/or plans to ensure the is responsible to the IC or UC for incident-related operational at establishes tactical objective is designated for each operational period of responsib	YESNO				
(Vo	oluntary Information)	Projected Compliance Date:	,			
Su	pporting Documentation:	Compliance Strategy:				

#### II-A-3-c-1-b. Branches

NIMS:	Branches may be used to serve several purposes, and may be functional or geographic in nature. In general, branches are established when the number of divisions or groups exceeds the recommended span of control of one supervisor to three to seven subordinates for the Operations Section Chief (a ratio of 1:5 is normally recommended, or 1:8 to 1:10 for many larger-scale law enforcement operations). [II-A-3-c-1-b (Page 19)]						
prod nun	The jurisdiction has implemented and institutionalized processes,YESNO procedures, and/or plans to ensure <b>branches are established</b> when the number of divisions or groups exceeds the recommended span of control for the Operations Section Chief.  Notes:						
(V	oluntary Information)	Projected Compliance Date:	,				
Su	pporting Documentation:	Compliance Strategy:					

### II-A-3-c-1-c. Divisions and Groups

manageable span of contrestablished to divide an in Groups are established to certain types of incidents, fo functional group in the Oper	Divisions and Groups are established when the number of resources exceeds the manageable span of control of the IC and the Operations Section Chief. Divisions are established to divide an incident into physical or geographical areas of operation. Groups are established to divide the incident into functional areas of operation. For certain types of incidents, for example, the IC may assign intelligence-related activities to a functional group in the Operations Section. There also may be additional levels of supervision below the Division or Group level. [II-A-3-c-1-c (Page 19)]					
<ul> <li>procedures, and/or plans to ensu</li> <li>Divisions and Groups are resources exceeds the mar Operations Section Chief.</li> <li>Divisions are established geographical areas of operations</li> </ul>	e established when the number of nageable span of control of the IC and the to divide an incident into physical or ation.  In divide the incident into functional areas					
(Voluntary Information)	Projected Compliance Date:					
Supporting Documentation:	Compliance Strategy:					

#### II-A-3-c-1-d. Resources

NIMS:	Resources refer to the combination of personnel and equipment required to enable incident management operations. Resources may be organized and managed in three different ways, depending on the requirements of the incident: (i) Single Resources. These are individual personnel and equipment items and the operators associated with them. (ii) Task Forces. A Task Force is any combination of resources assembled in support of a specific mission or operational need. All resource elements within a Task Force must have common communications and a designated leader. (iii) Strike Teams. Strike Teams are a set number of resources of the same kind and type that have an established minimum number of personnel. The use of Strike Teams and Task Forces is encouraged, wherever possible, to optimize the use of resources, reduce the span of control over a large number of single resources, and reduce the complexity of incident management coordination and communications. [II-A-3-c-1-d (Page 20)]				
The jurisdiction has implemented and institutionalized processes, procedures, and/or plans to ensure resources are organized and managed, depending on the requirements of the incident, as either single resources, Task Forces, or Strike Teams.  Notes:			YESNO		
(Ve	oluntary Information)	Projected Compliance Date:, _			
Su	apporting Documentation:	Compliance Strategy:			

#### II-A-3-c-2. Planning Section

NIMS: The Planning Section collects, evaluates, and disseminates incident situation information and intelligence to the IC or UC and incident management personnel. prepares status reports, displays situation information, maintains status of resources assigned to the incident, and develops and documents the IAP based on guidance from the IC or UC. The Planning Section comprises four primary units, as well as a number of technical specialists to assist in evaluating the situation, developing planning options, and forecasting requirements for additional resources. The Planning Section is normally responsible for gathering and disseminating information and intelligence critical to the incident, unless the IC places this function elsewhere. The Planning Section is also responsible for developing and documenting the IAP. The IAP includes the overall incident objectives and strategies established by the IC or UC. In the case of UC, the IAP must adequately address the mission and policy needs of each jurisdictional agency, as well as interaction between jurisdictions, functional agencies, and private organizations. The IAP also addresses tactical objectives and support activities required for one operational period, generally 12 to 24 hours. The IAP also contains provisions for continuous incorporation of "lessons learned" as incident management activities progress. An IAP is especially important when (a) resources from multiple agencies and/or jurisdictions are involved; (b) multiple jurisdictions are involved; (c) the incident will effectively span several operational periods; (d) changes in shifts of personnel and/or equipment are required; or there is a need to document actions and/or decisions. [II-A-3-c-2 (Page 20)]

The jurisdiction has implemented and institutionalized processes, procedures, and/or plans to ensure the Planning Section:

\_\_\_\_YES \_\_\_\_NO

- collects, evaluates, and disseminates incident situation information and intelligence to the IC or UC and incident management personnel.
- prepares status reports, displays situation information, and maintains status of resources assigned to the incident.
- develops and documents the IAP based on guidance from the IC or UC.
- gathers and disseminates information and intelligence critical to the incident, unless the IC places this function elsewhere.

The jurisdiction has implemented and institutionalized processes, procedures, and/or plans to ensure the IAP:

- includes the **overall incident objectives and strategies** established by the IC or UC.
- adequately addresses the mission and policy needs of each jurisdictional agency in the case of UC.
- adequately addresses the interaction between jurisdictions, functional agencies, and private organizations in the case of UC.
- addresses tactical objectives and support activities required for each operational period, generally 12 to 24 hours.
- contains provisions for continuous incorporation of "lessons learned" as incident management activities progress.
- is developed when resources or authorities from multiple agencies and/or jurisdictions are involved.
- is developed when the incident will **effectively span several operational periods.**
- is developed when changes in shifts of personnel and/or equipment are required.
- is developed when there is a need to document actions and/or decisions.

### II. Command and Management

Notes:	
(Voluntary Information)	Projected Compliance Date:,
Supporting Documentation:	Compliance Strategy:

# II-A-3-c-3. Logistics Section

NIMS:	The Logistics Section is responsible effective and efficient incident made off-incident locations. It also proving maintenance and fuel, food service support, and emergency respondence required. [II-A-3-c-3 (Page 22)]	nagement, including ordering re rides facilities, transportation, su ses, communications and inform	esources from upplies, equipment nation technology
prod	e jurisdiction has implemented and instructions, and/or plans to ensure the Louis responsible for all support require effective and efficient incident manaresources from off-incident locations provides facilities.  provides transportation.  provides supplies.  provides equipment maintenance provides food services.  provides communications and information provides emergency responder mainoculations, as required.	ogistics Section: rements needed to facilitate agement, including ordering s.  and fuel.  ormation technology support. edical services, including	YESNO
(Ve	oluntary Information)	Projected Compliance Date:,	
Su	pporting Documentation:	Compliance Strategy:	

#### II-A-3-c-4. Finance/Administration Section

NIMS:	incident management activities reservices. Not all incidents will receases that require only one spec	n is established when the agency(sequire(s) finance and other adminiquire a separate Finance/Administific function (e.g., cost analysis), the planning Section. [//-A-3-c-	strative suppo ration Section. his service may	In
The jurisdiction has implemented and institutionalized processes, procedures, and/or plans to ensure:  • a Finance/Administration Section is established when the agency(s) involved in incident management activities require(s) finance and other administrative support services.  • a technical specialist is assigned to the Planning Section when only one specific Finance/Administration function is required.  Notes:				NO
(V	oluntary Information)	Projected Compliance Date:, _		
Su	upporting Documentation:	Compliance Strategy:		

# II-A-3-c-5. Information and Intelligence Function

NIMS:	NIMS: The analysis and sharing of information and intelligence are important elements of ICS. In this context, intelligence includes not only national security or other types of classified information but also other operational information, such as risk assessments, medical intelligence (i.e., surveillance), weather information, geospatial data, structural designs, toxic contaminant levels, and utilities and public works data, that may come from a variety of different sources. Traditionally, information and intelligence functions are located in the Planning Section. However, in exceptional situations, the IC may need to assign the information and intelligence functions to other parts of the ICS organization. In any case, information and intelligence must be appropriately analyzed and shared with personnel, designated by the IC, who have proper clearance and a "need-to-know" to ensure that they support decision-making. [II-A-3-c-5 (Page 23)]					
prod app who	jurisdiction has implemented and inscedures, and/or plans to ensure inforropriately analyzed and shared with perfect have a proper clearance and a "ne port decisionmaking.	YESNO				
	Notes:					
(Vo	oluntary Information)	Projected Compliance Date:,				
Su	pporting Documentation:	Compliance Strategy:				

#### II-A-3-c-5-a. Information and Intelligence Function (organization)

			<u> </u>
NIMS:	The intelligence and information fun Within the Command Staff. This of for tactical or classified intelligence as supporting Agency Representatives Within the Planning Section. This need for tactical intelligence and whas a Branch Within the Operation incidents with a high need for tactical law enforcement is a member of the option may be most appropriate who or when there is a need to manage sensitive intelligence or information, for which intelligence plays a crucial how it is organized, the information operations as directed by the IC. operational security activities, as information of all types (e.g., class information, proprietary and pershandled in a way that not only sate to those who need access to it so missions. The information and operativities that fall under the responsance in the coordinating information and operativities that fall under the responsance in the coordinating information and appear to the coordinating information and operativities that fall under the responsance in the coordinating information and appear to the coordinating information and operativities that fall under the responsance in the coordinating information and operativities that fall under the responsance in the coordinating information and operativities that fall under the responsance in the coordination and operativities activities may affect in the coordination and interest in the coordination and operativities that fall under the responsance in the coordination and operativities that fall under the responsance in the coordination and operativities activities activities may affect in the coordination and operativities activities act	ption may be most appropriate in it and in which incident-related intelligent, through real-time, reach-back cape option may be most appropriate in the no law enforcement entity is a rest of section. This option may be most intelligence (particularly classified and intelligence (particularly classified and incident is heavily influenced and/or analyze a large volume of control of the throughout the incident life cy on and intelligence function is also and information related securional as the complex task of ensistified information, or export-control of the information but also that they can effectively and sa telligence function also has the informational-security matters with propositional of the PIO, particularly of the PIO, particularly	precidents with little need gence is provided by cabilities. (b) As a Unit of an incident with some member of the UC. (c) ast appropriate in a intelligence) and when a staff Section. This is by intelligence factors alassified or highly to a terrorism incident, and incident, and ecurity and arring that sensitive enforcement rolled information) is of ensures that it gets fely conduct their responsibility for awareness where such public
prod <b>fund</b> Sect	jurisdiction has implemented and inscedures, and/or plans to <b>organize the ction</b> either within the Command Station, as a branch within the Operation peral Staff Section.	e intelligence and information ff, as a unit within the Planning	YESNO
	jurisdiction has implemented and inscedures, and/or plans to ensure the in		
func	ction is responsible for:  developing, conducting, and mar	-	
	security plans and operations as dir safeguarding sensitive information	rected by the IC, including	
•	coordinating information and open the public awareness activities of the	erational security matters with	
	·		
(Vo	Dluntary Information)	Projected Compliance Date:,	
,	pporting Documentation:	Compliance Strategy:	_

#### II-A-4-a. Description

NIMS: An Area Command is activated only if necessary, depending on the complexity of the incident and incident management span-of-control considerations. An agency administrator or other public official with jurisdictional responsibility for the incident usually makes the decision to establish an Area Command. An Area Command is established either to oversee the management of multiple incidents that are each being handled by a separate ICS organization or to oversee the management of a very large incident that involves multiple ICS organizations, such as would likely be the case for incidents that are not site specific, geographically dispersed, or evolve over longer periods of time, (e.g., a bioterrorism event). In this sense, acts of biological, chemical, radiological, and/or nuclear terrorism represent particular challenges for the traditional ICS structure and will require extraordinary coordination between Federal, State, local, tribal, private-sector, and nongovernmental organizations. Area Command is also used when there are a number of incidents in the same area and of the same type, such as two or more hazardous material (HAZMAT) or oil spills, and fires. These represent incidents that may compete for the same resources. When incidents do not have similar resource demands, they are usually handled separately and are coordinated through an Emergency Operations Center (EOC). If the incidents under the authority of the Area Command are multijurisdictional, then a Unified Area Command should be established. This allows each jurisdiction to have representation in the command structure. Area Command should not be confused with the functions performed by an EOC. An Area Command oversees management of the incident(s), while an EOC coordinates support functions and provides resources support. [II-A-4-a (Page 25)] \_\_\_\_YES \_\_\_\_ NO The jurisdiction has implemented and institutionalized processes, procedures, and/or plans to ensure an Area Command is established, when necessary, to: • oversee the management of multiple incidents that are each being handled by a separate ICS organization. • oversee the management of a very large incident that involves multiple ICS organizations. • manage a number of incidents in the same area and of the same tvpe. The jurisdiction has implemented and institutionalized processes. procedures, and/or plans to ensure if incidents under the authority of an Area Command are multijurisdictional, a Unified Area Command is established. Notes: \_ (Voluntary Information) Projected Compliance Date: \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_ Supporting Documentation: Compliance Strategy:

### II-A-4-b. Responsibilities

NIMS:	For incidents under its authority, an Area Command has the responsibility to set overall incident-related priorities; allocate critical resources according to priorities; ensure that incidents are properly managed; ensure that incident management objectives are met and do not conflict with each other or with agency policy; identify critical resource needs and report them to EOCs and/or multiagency coordination entities; and ensure that short-term emergency recovery is coordinated to assist in the transition to full recovery operations. [II-A-4-b (Page 25)]		
The jurisdiction has implemented and institutionalized processes, procedures, and/or plans to ensure an Area Command has the responsibility to:  • set overall incident-related priorities.  • allocate critical resources according to priorities.  • ensure incidents are properly managed.  • ensure incident management objectives are met and do not conflict with each other or with agency policy.  • identify critical resource needs and report them to EOCs and/or multiagency coordination entities.  • ensure short-term emergency recovery is coordinated to assist in the transition to full recovery operations.  Notes:			
(Vo	oluntary Information)	Projected Compliance Date:	.,
Su	pporting Documentation:	Compliance Strategy:	

### **II-B-2-a.** Emergency Operations Center (see paragraph 3)

NIMS:	temporary, short-term needs on the size of the jurisdiction workload. EOCs may be org specific organizational str functions: coordination; c	ganizations and facilities or may be est s. The physical size, staffing, and equip n, resources available, and anticipated i ganized and staffed in a variety of ways. ucture used, EOCs should include th ommunications; resource dispatch a alysis, and dissemination. [II-B-2-a (P	ping of an EOC will depend ncident management Regardless of the ne following core and tracking; and
prod fund			YESNO
	110.00.		
(Ve	oluntary Information)	Projected Compliance Date:	
Su	pporting Documentation:	Compliance Strategy:	

### **II-B-2-b. Multiagency Coordination Entities**

NIMS:	Regardless of form or structure, the principal functions and responsibilities of multiagency coordination entities typically include the following: ensuring that each agency involved in incident management activities is providing appropriate situational awareness and resource status information; establishing priorities between incidents and/or Area Commands in concert with the IC or UC(s) involved; acquiring and allocating resources required by incident management personnel in concert with the priorities established by the IC or UC; anticipating and identifying future resource requirements; coordinating and resolving policy issues arising from the incident(s); and providing strategic coordination as required. Following incidents, multiagency coordination entities are also typically responsible for ensuring that improvements in plans, procedures, communications, staffing, and other capabilities necessary for improved incident management are acted on. These improvements should also be coordinated with appropriate preparedness organizations, if these organizations are constituted separately. [II-B-2-b (Page 28)]		
prod esta	constituted separately. [II-B-2-b (Page 28)]		YESNO
(Ve	oluntary Information)	Projected Compliance Date:,	
	pporting Documentation:	Compliance Strategy:	

### II-C-1-a. The PIO Supports the Incident Command

NIMS:	Under the ICS, the Public Information Officer (PIO) is a key staff member supporting the Incident Command structure. The PIO represents and advises the Incident Command on all public information matters relating to the management of the incident. The PIO handles media and public inquiries, emergency public information and warnings, rumor monitoring and response, media monitoring, and other functions required to coordinate, clear with appropriate authorities, and disseminate accurate and timely information related to the incident, particularly regarding information on public health and safety and protection. The PIO is also responsible for coordinating public information at or near the incident site and serving as the on-scene link to the Joint Information System (JIS). In a large-scale operation, the on-scene PIO serves as a field PIO with links to the Joint Information Center (JIC), which is typically collocated with the Federal, regional, State, local, or tribal EOC tasked with primary incident coordination responsibilities. The JIS provides the mechanism for integrating public information activities among JICs, across jurisdictions, and with private-sector and nongovernmental organizations. [II-C-1-a (Page 28)]		
		YESNO	
(Vo	oluntary Information)	Projected Compliance Date:,	
Su	pporting Documentation:	Compliance Strategy:	

# II-C-1-b. Coordination and Integration

NIMS:	Public information functions mu and across functional agencies; with private sector and nongove	among Federal, State, local, and	d tribal partners; and
The jurisdiction has implemented and institutionalized processes,YESNO procedures, and/or plans to coordinate and integrate public information functions:  • across jurisdictions and across functional agencies.  • among Federal, State, local, and tribal partners.  • with private sector and nongovernmental organizations.  Notes:			
(Vo	oluntary Information)	Projected Compliance Date:	
Su	pporting Documentation:	Compliance Strategy:	

# II-C-2-a. Joint Information System

NIMS:	The JIS provides an organized, integrated, and coordinated mechanism to ensure the delivery of understandable, timely, accurate, and consistent information to the public in a crisis. It includes the plans, protocols, and structures used to provide information to the public during incident operations, and encompasses all public information operations related to an incident, including all Federal, State, local, tribal and private organization PIOs, staff, and JICs established to support an incident. Key elements include the following: interagency coordination and integration; developing and delivering coordinated messages; support for decision-makers; and flexibility, modularity, and adaptability. [II-C-2-a (Page 30)]		
prod	ensure the delivery of understar consistent information to the public include plans, protocols, and sinformation to the public during in encompass all public information incident, including all Federal, sorganization PIOs, staff, and JIO perform interagency coordinate develop and deliver coordinate provide support for decisionn	Information System to:  ted, and coordinated mechanism to indable, timely, accurate, and blic in a crisis.  structures used to provide incident operations.  tion operations related to an State, local, tribal, and private Cs established to support an incident.  ition and integration.  ted messages.  nakers.  btable.	YESNO
(Ve	oluntary Information)	Projected Compliance Date:,	
Su	pporting Documentation:	Compliance Strategy:	

#### II-C-2-b. Joint Information Center

NIMS: A JIC is a physical location where public affairs professionals from organizations involved in incident management activities can collocate to perform critical emergency information, crisis communications, and public affairs functions. It is important for the JIC to have the most current and accurate information regarding incident management activities at all times. The JIC provides the organizational structure for coordinating and disseminating official information. JICs may be established at each level of incident management, as required. Note the following:

- The JIC must include representatives of each jurisdiction, agency, private sector, and nongovernmental organization involved in incident management activities.
- A single JIC location is preferable, but the system should be flexible and adaptable enough to accommodate multiple JIC locations when the circumstances of an incident require. Multiple JICs may be needed for a complex incident spanning a wide geographic area or multiple jurisdictions.
- Each JIC must have procedures and protocols to communicate and coordinate effectively with other JICs, as well as with other appropriate components of the ICS organization.

<ul> <li>The jurisdiction has implemented and institutionalized processes, procedures, and/or plans for:         <ul> <li>the JIC to include representatives of each jurisdiction, agency, private sector organization, and nongovernmental organization involved in incident management activities.</li> <li>multiple JIC locations when required by the circumstances of an incident.</li> <li>each JIC to communicate and coordinate with other JICs and other appropriate components of the ICS organization.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		
Projected Compliance Date:		
Compliance Strategy:		
	atives of each jurisdiction, agency, and nongovernmental organization ment activities. In required by the circumstances of an and coordinate with other JICs and ts of the ICS organization.  Projected Compliance Date:	atives of each jurisdiction, agency, and nongovernmental organization ment activities. In required by the circumstances of an and coordinate with other JICs and ts of the ICS organization.  Projected Compliance Date:

# VI. Supporting Technologies

### VI-B-3. Research and Development to Solve Operational Problems

IMS: R&D planning will be based on the operational needs of the entire range of NIMS users. These needs represent key inputs as the Nation formulates its R&D agenda for developing new and improved incident management capabilities. Since operational needs will usually exceed the resources available for research to address them, these needs must be validated, integrated, and prioritized. The preparedness organizations described in Section III.B.1 perform these functions. The Department of Homeland Security is responsible for integrating user needs at all levels into the national R&D agenda. [VI-B-3 (Page 57)]		
Preparedness organizations in the jurisd prioritize the operational needs of the  Notes:		
(Voluntary Information)	Projected Compliance Date:,	
Supporting Documentation:	Compliance Strategy:	